

To: Director and Laboratory Staff  
From: Survey and Appraisal  
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

## FARM SITUATION

### TOTAL FARM INCOME DROPS IN FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1949

Farmers may receive around 11.9 billion dollars from marketings of crops and livestock during the first six months of this year, compared with 12.8 billion in the same period of 1948. The total volume of marketings has been slightly larger than a year ago, but prices are averaging 10 percent lower. Receipts from livestock and livestock products will be about 7.4 billion dollars, 10 percent less than in the same period of 1948. Crop receipts in the first six months will be about 4.5 billion dollars, or 3 percent more than in 1948. Larger receipts from corn and cotton account for most of this gain as lower prices for both crops have been more than offset by unusually large quantities sold or placed under loan.

Farm Income Situation, BAE, May 1949, p. 2

## COTTON LINT

### COTTON CONSUMPTION SLIGHTLY LOWER IN MAY

Cotton consumption was 580 thousand bales during May, or 3 percent less than in April, 1949 and 26 percent lower than May, 1948. Active spindle hours and spindle activity have declined drastically since May, 1948.

Table 1.-Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills.

	May 1949	April 1949	March 1949	May 1948
Consumption, bales.....	580,078	597,031	720,892	785,440
On hand, 1000 bales.....	6,357	7,320	8,175	4,239
Active spindle hours, billions...	7.4	7.4	8.9	10.1
Spindle activity, percent of				
80-hour capacity <sup>1/</sup> .....	93.8	97.9	106.8	134.0

<sup>1/</sup> Includes activity on fibers other than cotton, totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each month shown.

From Census reports.

### MILL MARGINS CONTINUE TO DROP

Mill margins dropped to 28.76 cents in May, 40 percent lower than a year ago. Prices of cotton delivered at the mill and of rayon staple have been relatively stable during the past three months.



Table 2.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics,  
and cotton mill margins in cents.

	:June 16: : 1949 :	May : 1949 :	:April: : 1949:	:March : : 1949 :	: May : 1948 :
Cotton, Middling 15/16"	:	:	:	:	:
delivered at mills, lb. ....	34.38	34.43	34.76	34.38	38.91
Rayon, viscose staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb. ....	32.93	32.93	32.93	32.93	32.04
Rayon, acetate staple	:	:	:	:	:
equivalent price 1/, lb. ....	37.38	37.38	37.38	37.38	42.72
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions, :	:	:	:	:	:
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/	--	61.27	62.56	63.70	85.18
Mill margins 3/ .....	--	28.76	29.93	31.25	47.86
Sheeting, 37" 4.00, yd. 4/ .....	15.50	15.50	16.00	16.50	18.25
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35, yd. 4/ .....	20.00	20.00	20.38	21.25	24.00
Printcloth, 38 1/2" 5.35, yd. 4/ .....	13.00	13.19	14.75	14.75	19.13
	:	:	:	:	:

- 1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
- 2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for saleable wastes (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
- 4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter and Daily News Record.

#### GINNING CHARGES HIGHER IN 1948-49 SEASON

For the cotton belt as a whole, charges paid by growers for ginning and wrapping services during the 1947-48 season averaged \$9.00 per 500-pound, gross-weight bale, and during the 1948-49 season \$9.65 per bale. Of these amounts, charges for bagging and ties represented \$2.67 a bale during 1947-48 and \$3.09 per bale for the 1948-49 season, or about 30 and 32 percent of the total charges for ginning and packaging for the two seasons, respectively.

On an average, 1,305 pounds of hand-picked seed cotton were ginned to produce a 500-pound, gross-weight bale in 1947-48, as compared with 1,316 pounds in 1948-49. For cotton harvested by hand-snapping, 1,891 pounds in 1947-48 and 1,957 pounds in 1948-49 were required to produce a bale of 500 pounds gross weight. Generally, seed cotton weights per 500-pound bale were about 600 pounds greater for hand-snapped cotton than for hand-picked cotton. This difference is attributable to the greater quantities of foreign material contained in the snapped cotton.



Table 3.- Average charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale of upland cotton and weights of seed cotton required according to method of harvesting, United States, 1947-48 and 1948-49

	1948-49	1947-48
	Dollars	Dollars
Total charge for ginning and wrapping a 500-pound gross-weight bale.....	9.65	9.00
Charge per bale for bagging and ties (when assessed separately) .....	3.09	2.67
	Pounds	Pounds
Average weight of seed cotton per 500-pound gross-weight bale		
Hand-picked .....	1,316	1,305
Hand-snapped .....	1,957	1,891

From Cotton Branch (PMA) U. S. D. A.

# COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

## PRINTING, BLEACHING, DYEING OF FABRICS OFF 4 PERCENT IN 1948

According to the Bureau of the Census, a total of 8,585,000 yards of cotton, rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics was bleached, dyed, printed and finished in 1948. This was 4 percent less than the 8,915,000 yards finished in 1947. Both dyed and printed cotton fabrics showed an increase, but all other groups fell below the 1947 figure.

Table 4.- Fabric bleached, dyed or printed, United States, 1947-48

	1948 <sup>1/</sup>	1947	Change from last year
	yards	yards	Percent
Bleached, dyed or printed, total .....	8,585	8,915	-3.7
Cotton .....	6,716	6,944	-3.3
Rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics..	1,869	1,971	-5.2
Bleached and white finished goods	3,499	3,815	-8.3
Cotton .....	3,303	3,616	-8.7
Rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics..	196	199	-1.5
Plain dyed and finished goods .....	3,154	3,176	-0.7
Cotton .....	1,789	1,757	+1.8
Rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics..	1,365	1,419	-3.8
Printed and finished goods .....	1,932	1,924	+0.4
Cotton .....	1,624	1,571	+3.4
Rayon, nylon, and similar fabrics..	308	353	-12.8

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary  
From Bureau of Census



# COTTON PRODUCTS

## BAGS: ALL BAG PRICES DOWN IN JUNE

All bag prices dropped from May to June with cotton bags showing a decline of \$6.75 per thousand; burlap bags, \$2.95 per thousand; and paper bags \$10.05 per thousand. Net cost for using once-used cotton bags was \$101.00; burlap, \$109.25; and paper, \$93.70 per thousand.

Table 5.-Mid-month prices of 100-pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	June 1949	May 1949	April 1949	June 1948
Prices, new, St. Louis <sup>1/</sup>				
Cotton .....	221.00	227.75	233.75	255.55
Burlap .....	194.25	197.20	204.40	205.40
Paper .....	98.70	108.75	108.75	108.65
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used <sup>2/</sup> .....	120.00	130.00	130.00	140.00
Cotton, bakery run <sup>3/</sup> .....	90.00	100.00	105.00	110.00
Burlap, once-used <sup>2/</sup> .....	85.00	100.00	110.00	140.00
Burlap, bakery run <sup>3/</sup> .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paper, bakery run <sup>3/</sup> .....	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used .....	101.00	97.75	103.75	115.55
Cotton, new minus bakery run .....	131.00	127.75	128.75	145.55
Burlap, new minus once-used .....	109.25	97.20	89.40	140.00
Burlap, new minus bakery run .....	94.25	97.20	104.40	105.40
Paper, new minus bakery run .....	93.70	98.75	98.75	98.65

- <sup>1/</sup> Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 43" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4 unprinted; all l. c. l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discount. From a large bag manufacturer.
- <sup>2/</sup> From a large second-hand bag dealer.
- <sup>3/</sup> From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
- <sup>4/</sup> No data available.
- <sup>5/</sup> It will be noted that the quoted price of once-used burlap bags was \$15 per thousand lower than the price for bakery run bags. The reason for this apparent discrepancy has not yet been determined, but will be reported in the next issue of Survey Notes.

## BAGS: COMPANY CLAIMS BAGS WOVEN ON LOOM, ELIMINATING NEED FOR SEWING

According to the Wallwork Corp., of Charlotte, N. C., they plan to place on the market a patented method for weaving bags on the loom, completely eliminating all sewing operations. This method will permit weaving bags of natural and synthetic fibers and it is claimed it will have a revolutionary effect on the cloth bag business since it enables the industry to meet competition from the paper trade. The patent for the process was granted to Alfred Wallwork, of Charlotte.



# BAGS: BAG INDUSTRY'S 1948 USE OF COTTON, BURLAP AND PAPER DOWN

Cotton fabric and burlap used by the bag industry declined during 1948 to 614 million yards and 700 million yards, respectively. Less cotton fabric was used in 1948 than in any year since 1939. Burlap consumption in bags was about the same as prewar, but lower than in 1947. Paper used in shipping sacks increased nearly every year from 1939-47, but dropped slightly from 1947 to 1948.

Table 6.- Quantities of cotton fabric, burlap, and shipping sack paper used in bags in the United States, 1939-48; cotton equivalents

Quantities 1/		Cotton equivalents 2/									
Year	Cotton fabric	Burlap	Paper	Cotton fabric	Burlap	Paper	Total	Cotton fabric	Burlap	Paper	Total
	Million yards	Million yards	1,000 tons	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1939	816	712	201	503	449	390	1,342	38	33	29	100
1940	890	648	195	546	408	378	1,332	41	31	28	100
1941	927	620	270	571	390	524	1,485	39	26	35	100
1942	1,183	306	251	725	193	487	1,405	51	14	35	100
1943	1,283	373	315	817	235	611	1,663	49	14	37	100
1944	1,052	609	392	659	383	761	1,803	37	21	42	100
1945	938	819	424	586	516	824	1,926	30	27	43	100
1946	760	940	550	474	593	1,069	2,136	22	28	50	100
1947	714	831	671	446	524	1,304	2,274	20	23	57	100
1948 3/	614	700	667	383	442	1,296	2,121	18	21	61	100

1/ Cotton fabric and burlap totals are estimates of the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association. Paper totals are quantities of shipping sack paper manufactured as compiled by the Bureau of the Census except for 1939 and 1940, which are estimated consumption figures compiled by the War Production Board.

2/ Cotton equivalents of cotton fabrics have been calculated on the basis of bag constructions most generally used, allowing for non-cotton content and waste. For burlap and paper, estimates are on basis of replacement of bags made of these materials by cotton bags now used for same commodities or by typical cotton bags. Bales are 480 pounds net. Rough preliminary estimates.

3/ Preliminary.



# BAGS: SHIPPING SACK PAPER PRODUCTION OFF

Production of shipping sack paper in the first four months of 1949 was 31 percent lower than in the same months last year. Total production January-April, 1949, was 153 thousand tons; January-April, 1948, 223 thousand tons.

Table 7.- Production of shipping sack paper, United States, for the first four months of 1948 and 1949

	1949	1948
	Tons	Tons
Total for the four months .....	153,210	223,486
January .....	43,925	53,399
February .....	36,397	51,871
March .....	38,817	58,545
April .....	34,071	59,671

Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Facts for Industry, Dept. of Commerce.

## FABRIC: BROAD WOVEN GOODS OUTPUT DROPS

Mills turned out 2,249 million linear yards of cotton broad woven goods during the first quarter of 1949, almost as much as in the preceding three months when the output was 2,261 million yards, but 13 percent less than in the first quarter of 1948, when production totaled 2,585 million yards.

"Cotton Broad Woven Goods" Facts for Industry, Bureau of Census.

## NON-WOVEN FABRIC: NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL ENUMERATES USES

According to a recent survey made by the National Cotton Council, non-woven fabric has the following known uses and potential market outlets:

<u>Apparel</u>	<u>Household</u>
Aprons	Bed pads
Bibs	Bedspreads
Costumes	Card table covers
Diapers	Chair bottom cloth
Facing material for paper	Dish cloths
diapers	Dust cloths
Liners for diapers and/or training	Doilies
pants	Draperies
Graduation gowns	Ironing board covers
Handkerchiefs	Lamp shades
Interlinings, such as quilted apparel	Light diffusers
interlinings, removable interlinings	Napkins - cocktail, luncheon
for winter garments, trousers waistband	Pillowcases
interlinings, etc.	Quilted closet accessories
Linings for handbags, pocketbooks, etc.	Room decorations
Shoulder pads	Sheets, particularly for
	hospitals



Apparel

Household

Table cloths and covers  
Towels - guest, dentist  
Vacuum cleaner bats  
Vanity hangings  
Wash cloths  
Window shades

Industrial

Acoustical curtains  
Aisle cloth  
Backing for maps, oilcloth, plastic film, quilting, and wallpaper.  
Bagging and wrapping fabrics, particularly for delicate machinery  
Bags or containers for bluing, powdered food extracts, powdered perfumes, repellents, silica gel, and tea  
Buffing wheels  
Camouflage cloth  
Cheese discs  
Cheese press cloth  
Coated fabrics such as book cloth and parts of shoes, such as quarter linings and heel pads  
Decorative items, as advertising specialties, fancy box linings, flowers, ribbons, tapes, window dressings  
Electrical and cable insulation

Filters - air, chemical, dairy  
Friction tape  
Gaskets  
High pressure plastic laminates  
Linings for caskets  
Meat wrappers - carcass wrappers and sausage casings  
Medical supplies - bandages (absorbent part of adhesive bandages and splint wrappings), hospital kit caps, surgical masks  
Pads - book ends, lamps, recording machines  
Pipe coverings  
Seed bed covers  
Sock linings for slippers  
Tags and labels for garments  
Twines, cords, ropes and binders  
Wall covering for plank seal houses

Miscellaneous

Apparel patterns for designers  
Christmas package wrappings  
Doll clothes  
Facial tissues  
Parade floats  
Pennants and banners

Permanent wave pads  
Polishing cloths used for waxing bowling alleys, simonizing automobiles, cleaning silver, wiping eye glasses, etc.  
Shoe shine cloths  
Wet wiping rags

Cotton in Non-woven Fabrics, National Cotton Council, May 1949

TIRE FABRIC: RAYON TIRE FABRIC PRICES DROP; COTTON UNCHANGED

Prices for all rayon tire fabrics dropped during May, while the price of cotton fabric remained unchanged.



Table 8.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, June 1 and May 1, 1949

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq. yd.	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			June 1	May 1	June 1	May 1
		Pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires						
Cotton fabric .....	12/4/2	.86	72	72	62	62
Rayon fabric .....	1650/2	.67	65	68.5-70	44	46-47
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric .....	1100/2	.54	67	69-71	36	37-38
Rayon fabric .....	2200/2	.81	63	67-68	34	36-37

Based on reports from independent rubber companies for fabric constructions most heavily used.

#### TIRE FABRIC: RAYON AGAIN EXCEEDS COTTON IN TIRE FABRIC OUTPUT

Output of rayon tire fabric exceeded the output of cotton tire fabric for the fourth quarter of 1948 and again in the first quarter of 1949. Total output of tire fabric during the January-March period this year equalled production during the last quarter of 1948, but was considerably lower than in the first three months of 1948.

Table 9.- Production of cotton and rayon tire cord and fabric in the United States, for the specified years and quarters.

Year	Quantity			Percentages		
	Rayon 1/	Cotton	Total	Rayon	Cotton	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1946 .....	212	311	523	41	59	100
1947 .....	230	345	575	40	60	100
1948 .....	250	307	557	45	55	100
1st. qtr. ....	61	88	149	41	59	100
2nd. qtr. ....	60	79	139	43	57	100
3rd. qtr. ....	64	76	140	46	54	100
4th. qtr. ....	65	64	129	50	50	100
1949, 1st. qtr. ...	69	60	129	53	47	100

1/ Includes small quantity of nylon.

Compiled from "Facts for Industry," Bureau of Census.

#### TIRE CORD: FIRESTONE PLANT CHANGES TO RAYON

The Firestone Textile, Inc., plant at New Bedford, Mass., will gradually change from the making of cotton tire fabric to the processing of rayon and



nylon tire cord. Present plans call for the general shutdown of all cotton processing equipment as the stock in process runs out, and operations will be switched to the twisting and weaving of nylon and rayon. All cotton manufacturing processes will eventually be discontinued at the plant.

Southern Textile News, June 11, 1949, p. 2

**YARN: NEW PATENT ISSUED ON IMPROVING TENSILE STRENGTH OF GRAY COTTON YARNS**

A patent, No. 2,471,554, has been granted to Luther Axford, Clifton, N. J., assignor to United States Rubber Company, N. Y., for a process for improving the tensile strength of gray cotton yarn. This consists of saturating the yarn with a hot aqueous solution comprising from 10 to 50 percent of water in a saturated monohydric aliphatic alcohol. After undergoing other chemical processes, the resulting yarn is dried under substantial tension at a temperature sufficiently high to volatilize all of the solution from it.

Daily News Record, June 8, 1949, p. 17

C O M P E T I T I V E   P R O D U C T S

**NYLON: DUPONT TO EXPAND PRODUCTION**

Du Pont<sup>has</sup> announced a long range program for the expansion of nylon textile fiber production. Immediate plans involve projects for the nylon spinning plants at Seaford, Del., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New production facilities for staple are now being added at the Seaford plant, and new yarn-spinning and processing equipment is being installed in the Chattanooga plant which began operating in July, last year. A site for a new plant to make the chemical intermediates of nylon recently was acquired at Victoria, Texas.

Southern Textile News, May 21, 1949, p. 1

**RAYON: INDUSTRIAL RAYON CUTS OUTPUT AT COVINGTON, VA.**

The Industrial Rayon Corp., announced recently that production at its Covington plant would be curtailed by 50 percent. I. T. Meyer, plant manager, said that some departments will maintain present production schedules while others will shut down completely "due to a temporary discontinuance of some products."

It was learned in New York that a substantial portion of the Covington viscose rayon yarn output is used by the company's circular knitting plant there.

Journal of Commerce, June 13, 1949, p. 14

**RAYON: WASHABLE VISCOSE CLAIMED BY NEW DYEING TECHNIQUE**

According to the Old Fort Division, Clearwater Finishing Co., fully washable all-viscose gabardines, which are not vat dyed, can now be produced by a newly developed dyeing technique. A full line of colors are fast to washing at temperatures up to 160°F. Shrinkage is only 2 or 3 percent at the boil. Advantages claimed for what is known as the Fort-I-Fido process are a lower cost



than vat dyeing and much greater flexibility in the amount of material handled, it being possible to color as little as one piece. The treatment has been applied only to gabardines, but may be usable on other types of goods. Production to date has been headed for shirts and children's dresses.

Daily News Record, June 3, 1949, p. 25

#### SILK: CONSUMPTION LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

According to the American Silk Council, Inc., raw silk consumption during May was 2,549 bales, 52 bales greater than during April, 1949, but 2,129 bales less than in May 1948. Consumption of raw silk during the first 5 months of this year amounted to 15,116 bales compared to 23,547 bales in the same period of 1948.

Journal of Commerce, June 8, 1949, p. 14

#### WOOL: SODA ASH SUBSTITUTE

According to Mr. R. Younger, of the Australian News and Information Bureau, Freemogen "S", a neutral solvent with high emulsification power, has the property of rendering soluble the grease, suint and other substances normally found in greasy wool, and removes unoxidised sodium sulphide from felled-mongered wools, while at the same time precipitating lime deposits from the wool.

Freemogen processing, it is claimed, makes possible a substantial reduction in the use of soda ash, imparting a soft flocculent hand to the wool, and making it open and lofty, while also considerably enhancing the color and bloom. Mills using this solvent say that, in addition to improvement in scouring, they can use lower types of wool without loss of quality in the finished fabric. At the same time, their combing and carding is more even and subject to less fly.

Freemogen "S" is also used in carbonizing plants, but is applicable only to the scouring side of the process. Because of its neutral character, it cannot replace an alkali on the neutralizing side. However, in the finishing of piece-goods (wool, cotton, rayon and silk), the solvent has proved useful in removing all types of spinning or batching oils. It is claimed to give a better hand and richer color to the cloth, and to reduce the incidence of dye bleeding.

Textile Mercury and Argus, May 27, 1949, p. 840

#### WOOL: PATENT ISSUED ON WOOL SHRINKAGE

A patent, No. 2,471,456, has been granted to John B. Rust, Montclair, N. J., and assigned to Montclair Research Corp. Covering five claims, it is for a wool shrinkproofing bath which contains a chloroprene polymer.

Daily News Record, June 8, 1949, p. 17



# WOOL: ULTRASONICS USED TO PRODUCE WOOL WITHOUT SHRINKAGE

A method for making wool shrink-resistant by the use of ultrasonics has been developed. Patent, No. 2,470,453, covering three claims, has been granted to Peter Alexander, Leichestser, Eng., and assigned to Wolsey, Ltd., of the same city, for a process for treatment of wool to render it substantially unshrinkable. It comprises exposing the wool to the action of vibrations of a frequency of between 3 and 3,000 kilocycles per second.

Daily News Record, May 23, 1949, p. 20

# WOOL: CONSUMPTION DOWN 27 PERCENT FROM FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1948

Consumption of raw wool, on a scoured basis, was 137.7 million pounds for the first three months of 1949, as compared to 188.0 million pounds for the same period a year ago. This is a decline of nearly 27 percent.

Table 10.- Consumption of wool of the sheep, United States, January March 1948 and 1949

	: January-March : 1949	: January-March : 1948	: Change since : last year
	: Million : pounds	: Million : pounds	: Percent
TOTAL .....	137.7	188.0	-26.8
Apparel class .....	86.5	136.3	-36.5
Woolen system .....	31.1	46.8	-33.5
Worsted system .....	55.4	89.5	-38.1
Carpet class, foreign .....	51.2	51.7	- 1.0
Woolen system .....	50.1	49.8	+ .6
Worsted system .....	1.1	1.9	-42.1

# PLASTIC-TYPE STARCH DEVELOPED

A new plastic-type starch has been developed by the Synco Product Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn. The starch has a resin base and forms a strong durable plastic film around the fibers of the cloth when heated in ironing. Such treated fabric is claimed to stand five to eight launderings.

Daily News Record, June 14, 1949, p. 34

# OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

## FIRST QUARTER PRODUCTION OF EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS UP 17 PERCENT

Following the large 1948 crops of cottonseed and soybeans, production of edible vegetable oils in January-March 1949 totaled 1,081 million pounds, 17 percent more than a year earlier. Total stocks of soybeans and mill stocks of cottonseed March 31 amounted to 1,360 million pounds, in terms



of oil, compared with less than a billion pounds a year earlier. This increase will not be reflected in oil production this summer, however, since exports of soybeans from April to September will likely be substantial.

Fats and Oils Situation, May 1949, p. 4

#### COTTONSEED: GEORGIA GETS NEW CHEMICAL DELINTING PLANT

The first chemical delinting plant east of the Mississippi will be constructed at Griffin, Georgia and is expected to be in operation by November of this year. It will delint cottonseed for planting purposes.

Journal of Commerce, June 15, 1949, p. 16

#### GROWERS REDUCE OILSEED PRODUCTION

Growers plan to produce smaller crops of oilseeds this year than last by 17 to 25 percent. Their intentions are given in Table 11.

Table 11.- Prospective oilseed production for 1949 compared with period 1937-46 and years 1947 and 1948

Crop	Unit	Average 1937-46	1947	1948	1949 indicated	1949 as percent of 1948
Cottonseed	1,000 tons	4,947	4,681	5,941	4,910	83
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.	26,756	40,536	52,533	41,500	79
Peanuts	1,000 lbs.	1,750,704	2,182,895	2,268,110	1,700,000	75
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	134,642	183,558	220,201	182,000	83

1/ Based on normal relationships indicated by intentions to plant, except cottonseed, which is based on the goal for cotton acreage.

From Industry Report, Fats and Oils, May 1949, p. 18

#### VEGETABLE OIL AND MEAL PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

After a moderate rise in May, vegetable oil prices at mid-June were generally below the average of the two preceding months. Linseed oil, however, remained at or near the price support level and tung oil, though under the May price, was moderately higher than in April. Prices of vegetable meals continued to decline, linseed meal losing \$6.50 per ton during the past month. See table 12.



Table 12.- Price of vegetable oils and meals

	:	: May :	:	:	:	:
	:	June	:	April :	June	: September
	:	1949	:	11/ : 1949	: 1948	: 1946
				Cents per pound		
OILS 1/	:	June 13:	:	:	:	:
Cottonseed oil .....	:	9.5 :	11.2:	11.0:	35.4 :	12.5
Peanut oil .....	:	11.3 :	12.7:	12.0:	33.8 :	13.0
Soybean oil .....	:	9.5 :	10.8:	10.5:	27.3 :	11.8
Corn oil .....	:	10.5 :	12.0:	11.0:	34.1 :	12.8
Coconut oil 2/ .....	:	17.0 :	18.8:	17.2:	28.8 :	11.1
Linseed oil 3/ .....	:	28.8 :	28.8:	28.8:	29.4 :	17.8
Tung oil 4/ .....	:	21.0 :	22.2:	20.8:	25.0 :	39.0
			Dollars per ton			
MEALS 5/	:	June 11:	:	:	:	:
Cottonseed meal 6/ .....	:	55.0 :	55.75:	56.50:	86.60 :	62.75
Peanut meal 7/ .....	:	58.81:	60.17:	60.40:	81.00 :	67.25
Soybean meal 8/ .....	:	62.75:	66.56:	70.55:	94.25 :	66.00
Coconut meal 9/ .....	:	58.50:	59.00:	59.25:	93.10 :	59.70
Linseed meal 10/ .....	:	48.50:	55.00:	63.60:	75.50 :	59.25
	:	:	:	:	:	:
1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil Paint and Drug Reporter (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).						
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.						
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, New York.						
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.						
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs (daily quotation) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).						
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.						
7/ 45 percent protein, S.E. Mills.						
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.						
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.						
10/ 32 percent protein, Minneapolis, prior to May 1947, 34 percent after that date.						
11/ Preliminary.						

## NEW OILSEED CROPS FOR TEXAS BLACKLANDS TESTED

Experimental tests to develop new oilseed crops for the Texas blacklands are continuing on such crops as okraseed, castor beans, sunflowers, flax, safflower, sesame, and soybeans. Because of their importance to industry, chemical analyses of the seed from test plantings of each crop are serving as an integral part of this oilseed research. Results of chemical analyses of test plantings of oilseed crops at Renner, Texas are given in table 13.



Table 13.- Range in oil percentage of the seed for several oilseed crops at Renner, Texas, 1945-48

Crop	Year	Percentage of oil (range)	Number of varieties
Okra	1945	14.5 - 16.0	--
Safflower	1945	17.9 - 26.3	5
	1946	17.3 - 22.1	8
Sesame	1947	41.2 - 50.6	10
	1948	45.8 - 53.6	8
Sunflowers	1947	24.7 - 35.3	21
Soybeans	1947	18.5 - 22.0	4

From The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, April 30, 1949, p. A-2

#### PRODUCTION OF HULL FIBER, GRABBOTS, AND MOTES UP

Hull fiber production during the August-March period this season totaled 26,022 bales compared with 15,867 bales a year earlier. Shipments from oil mills amounted to 23,255 bales compared with 15,455 bales in the same eight months of last season. Oil mill stocks of hull fiber at the end of March totaled 2,978 bales against 713 a year ago. About 45,403 bales of grabbots and motes were produced this season through March, or 17 percent higher than in the same period last season. The supply of grabbots and motes totaled 59,493 bales against last season's supply to the same date of 49,379 bales. Oil mill shipments of grabbots and motes through March totaled 35,727 bales compared with 29,379 a year earlier. Stocks of grabbots and motes at oil mills on March 31 totaled 23,766 bales against 20,000 bales on the corresponding date a year ago.

Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, June 3, 1949

Table 14.- Supply and distribution of hull fiber, grabbots, and motes, United States, for specified years and periods.

Year	Hull fiber				Grabbots, motes, etc.			
starting	Stocks	Produc-	Supply	Ship-	Stocks	Produc-	Supply	Ship-
Aug. 1	Aug. 1	tion	:ments	:ments	Aug. 1	tion	:ments	:ments
	Balos	Balos	Balos	Balos	Balos	Balos	Balos	Balos
1939	24,931	30,932	55,863	54,648	30,642	51,402	82,044	69,595
1945	323	17,208	17,531	17,028	2,451	42,914	45,365	43,635
1946	503	19,165	19,668	19,367	1,730	39,303	41,033	30,520
1947	301	17,713	18,014	17,844	10,513	45,986	56,499	42,507
Aug.-Mar.	301	15,867	16,168	15,455	10,513	38,866	49,379	29,379
1948								
Aug.-Mar.	211	26,022	26,233	23,255	14,090	45,403	59,493	35,727

Weekly Cotton Linters Review, PMA, June 3, 1949



# LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

## LINTERS: PRICE DECLINES; WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

Purified linters declined to 9 cents per pound in May 1949 as compared with the price of 9.35 cents per pound which has prevailed since October 1948. Wood pulp prices for May remained unchanged; however, Rayonier, Inc., has announced reductions ranging from \$5 to \$12 per ton effective June 1. (See Table 16).

Table 16.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, 1946-48 and monthly quotations February-May 1949

(Cents per pound)				
	Purified linters 1/	Standard viscose grade	Wood pulp 2/	High-tenacity: Acetate viscose & cupra grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.30	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1949, February	9.35	8.20	8.70	9.50
1949, March	9.35	8.20	8.70	9.50
1949, April	9.35	8.20	8.70	9.50
1949, May	9.00	8.20	8.70	9.50

1/ Weighted averages, 1946-47. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 percent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of average monthly prices, 1946-47. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producers. Wood pulp prices are on a 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full-freight and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, December 1, 1947, on: freight equalized with that of Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent backhaul charges, prior to December 1.

## LINTERS: APRIL PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Production of cotton linters decreased sharply in April to only 99,000 bales, compared with 144,000 bales in March and 66,000 in April a year ago, according to the Bureau of the Census. About 1,457,000 bales were produced during the first 9 months of the current season. In the corresponding period last season 1,167,000 bales were produced. This 25 percent increase in production compares with an increase of about 27 percent in the tonnage of cottonseed crushed during the August-April period this season. Oil mill stocks of cottonseed on April 30, 1949, amounted to 536,000 tons, 83 percent larger than a year ago. Linters consumption was 126,400 bales during May as compared with 120,000 bales in the previous month. Most of the increase occurred in the quantity of linters bleached. Linters prices were relatively stable from April to May. (See table 17)



PEANUTS: DISAPPEARANCE OF SHELLLED NUTS SETS RECORD

The disappearance of shelled peanuts (total all grades and including exports) for the current season through May 31 totaled 1,051 million pounds, or 219 million pounds above disappearance through May 31 of last year. Disappearance of both shelled edible grade and shelled oil stock is at a record high level. The disappearance of crude peanut oil through May 31 this year totaled 86 million pounds, compared with 102 million pounds through May 31 last year.

Peanuts Stocks and Processing, B. A.E., U.S.D.A., June 20, 1949 p. 1

SOYBEANS: INCREASED SOLVENT EXTRACTION OF SOYBEANS REPORTED

A special survey, made jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce, provides data on the quantity of soybeans processed by the various methods in the 1945-48 crop years. Figures indicate the increasing trend toward solvent extraction which last season accounted for 38 percent of all soybeans crushed, as compared with 28 percent in the 1945-46 crop year and only 16 percent in 1943-44. (Table 15).

Table 15.- Soybeans: Quantity crushed, by types of processing equipment, crop years 1945-47; oil produced and oil yield per bushel for each process, crop year 1947

Soybeans crushed							
Year :	Scrow press	:	Solvent extraction	:	Hydraulic press		
beginning:	process	:	process	:	process		
October 1:	:Percentage:	:	:Percentage:	:	:Percentage:	Total	
:	:Quantity:	of	:Quantity:	of	:Quantity:	of	: quantity
:	: total	:	: total	:	: total	:	:
:	:1,000 bu:	Percent	:1,000 bu:	Percent	:1,000 bu:	Percent	: 1,000 bu.
1945	: 102,442	61.2	44,907	28.2	12,111	7.6	159,460
1946	: 108,744	63.9	45,224	26.6	16,271	9.5	170,239
1947	: 88,233	54.4	61,000	37.6	12,933	8.0	162,166
Crude oil produced							
:	:1,000 bu:	Percent	:1,000 bu:	Percent	:1,000 bu:	Percent	: 1,000 bu.
1947	:782,135	50.7	650,629	42.2	109,362	7.1	1,542,126
Oil yield per bushel							
:	:Pounds		:Pounds		:Pounds		:Pounds
1947	: 8.86		10.67		8.46		9.51 <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Average for all types of processing.  
From Fats and Oils Situation, May 1949, p. 6.



Table 17.- Cotton Linters: production, consumption by industries, stocks, and prices, United States, for specified months

	May 1949	April 1949	March 1949	February 1949	May 1948
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Production 1/	4/	99.0	144.0	159.4	47.0
Consumption 2/	126.4	120.0	134.1	119.0	98.9
Quantity bleached	79.8	73.2	83.9	75.6	60.7
Other industries	46.6	46.7	50.2	43.4	38.2
Stocks 3/	4/	660.0	682.0	668.0	460.0
Prices	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
No. 2 grade, per lb.	7.84	7.87	7.72	7.66	9.82
No. 4 grade, per lb.	4.32	4.30	4.08	4.15	7.57
No. 6 grade, per lb.	2.75	2.82	2.74	2.79	5.99

- 1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, Production and Marketing Administration, Cotton Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- 2/ From Facts for Industry, Cotton and Linters, Bureau of Census.
- 3/ Total stocks in consuming establishments, public storage and warehouses, and oil mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, Cotton and Linters, Bureau of Census.
- 4/ Data not available.

#### PULP: RAYONIER REDUCES RAYON PULP PRICES, PRODUCTION

Rayonier, Inc., has reduced prices on its highly purified wood cellulose by from \$5 to \$12 per ton, effective June 1, it was confirmed recently. The move is <sup>expected</sup> to aid stable prices in the rayon, acetate and cellophane industries, the principal users of the company's products, it was said. Acetate grade pulp is now \$178 per ton, tire cord grade pulp is \$168, and viscose grade \$159. Terms continue to be FOB full freight allowed.

Daily News Record, June 6, 1949, p. 14

The largest producer of wood cellulose pulp, Rayonier, Inc., has reduced production by approximately 15 percent. Inventory levels have been raised to a reasonable height, and the corporation now feels the necessity of cutting back production to cope with the reduced consumption of rayon yarn producers, it was said. The company's first quarter sales were off approximately 16 percent from the tonnage sold during the corresponding period in 1948.

Journal of Commerce, May 23, 1949, p.18-A

#### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

##### CASEIN: DRY CASEIN OUTPUT CLIMBS

April production of dry casein was up to 2,690,000 pounds, 63 percent larger than April last year, bringing the January-April output to 7,470,000 pounds, up



61 percent from the same months of 1948, the BAE reports. Stocks held by dryers on April 30 totaled 2,790,000 pounds against 2,350,000 a month previous and 2,325,000 a year earlier. But BAE said stocks were still 17 percent under the five-year average stocks for that date. Casein markets generally were weak during May, with end-of-the-month wholesale prices for domestic acid casein of 20-32 mesh standard quality at 19 cents to 20 cents a pound, according to the Production and Marketing Administration. Premium quality brought 23 cents, and New York City lactic casein 18 to 18-1/2 cents.

Journal of Commerce, June 6, 1949, p. 10.

#### CASEIN: REPLACEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL MARKETS HELD LIKELY

Fluctuating prices and supplies of lactic casein during the past 8 years have stimulated production of replacement materials such as corn, tapioca, and potato starches. A soybean protein material has been used successfully and a synthetic material known as Latex 512K has been found capable of replacing casein in many applications. Normal consumption of casein in paint, glue, paper coating, and other industries has ranged from 70 million to 75 million pounds annually. This year it is estimated that the total use will be only half that figure. United States production last year was only 14.1 million pounds, a drop of 61 percent from 1947, and the lowest output in the past 25 years except in 1945.

Journal of Commerce, June 20, 1949, p. 10.

#### INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL: PUBLICER TO RAISE PRICES JULY 1

Publicer's industrial alcohol, produced chiefly from molasses, announced price increases ranging from 8-1/2 cents to 11 cents a gallon for industrial alcohol, depending on the formula used in production. These price increases are the first announced by any major company since industrial alcohol prices started their decline last November from 87 cents a gallon to the 21-cent level for the pure type. Reason for the increase is to "bring the price to a level more commensurate with cost of production."

The Wall Street Journal, June 10, 1949, p. 2.